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ABSTRACT

Two facts based on empirical data provide the focus of this report: (1) the number of women who use day care services will increase; and (2) young adults have more positive attitudes toward day care and related issues than do older adults. The demographic characteristics related to the participation of women in the labor force and possible changes in those characteristics are discussed, and two figures present data, as of March 1970, concerning labor force participation rates of married women by education, husband's income, and number and age of children. Attitudes related to the use of day care, past, present, and future, are then described. The final section of the report discusses demographic trends in enrollment in preschool educational programs. Three appendixes to the report provide tables and graphs of data related to A. Relationships of Various Factors to the Participation of Women in the Labor Force; B. Changes in the Factors; and C. Present Attitudes Toward the Use of Day Care. (For related documents, see PS 005 969-977, 979-983.) (AL)

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FINAL REPORT: PART VIII

FUTURE TRENDS AFFECTING DAY CARE AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Approved for

INSTITUTE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

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Seldon P. Todd,
Director

FOREWORD

This final report is submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity by the Day Care Policy Studies Group in fulfillment of Contract B00-5121. This report presents the research undertaken by the Day Care Policy Studies Group and does not necessarily represent the policies or positions of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The final report is presented in two sections; Part I Alternative Federal Day Care Strategies for the 1970's: Summary Report, and Parts II through X, supporting appendices to the summary report. The following separately bound volumes are included:

Parts: I Alternative Federal Day Care Strategies of the 1970's: Summary Report

II Volume 1 Child Care Programs: Estimation of Impacts and Evaluation of Alternative Federal Strategies

Volume 2 Appendixes to Child Care Programs: Estimation of Impacts and Evaluation of Alternative Federal Strategies

Volume 3 Measurements of Impacts of Child Care Programs

III Existing Day Care Legislation

IV Volume 1 Costs of Day Care

Volume 2 Appendix to Costs of Day Care: Proceedings of a Workshop

V Challenges in Day Care Expansion

VI Public Opinion Toward Day Care

VII Types of Day Care and Parents' Preferences

VIII Future Trends Affecting Day Care and Preschool Education

IX Volume 1 Training Programs for Child Care Personnel

Volume 2 Appendix to Training Programs for Child Care Personnel

X Volume 1 Day Care: An Annotated Bibliography

Volume 2 Bibliography Supplement for September, October, and November 1971

Volume 3 Bibliography Supplement for December 1971

In addition to this final report and supporting technical appendixes, the Day Care Policy Studies Group has provided the following supporting documents to the Office of Economic Opportunity in fulfillment of this contract.

An Explication of Some Alternative Federal Day Care Strategies for the 70's

Potential Impacts from Child Care

Considerations in the Evaluation of Alternative Funding Mechanisms for Day Care Services

The Effect of Present and Proposed Tax Deductions for Child Care

Emerging Findings and Implications for the Implementation of the Day Care Provisions of H.R.1 and OEO R & D in Day Care

Pending Federal Legislation Pertaining to Day Care

Review of Pending Day Care Legislation

Benefit/Cost Analysis of Day Care Programs Under a Family Assistance Plan

The Public's Opinion of Day Care

Paraprofessionals in Day Care

Some Implications of the Provision of Day Care Services

Day Care: An Annotated Bibliography Monthly Supplements

Questions Relating to the Federal Role in Day Care (Unpublished)

Evidence of Interest by States and Local Governments in Implementing Day Care and Preschool Educational Programs (Unpublished)

FUTURE TRENDS AFFECTING DAY CARE AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The demand for day care is influenced by a number of factors: by demographic characteristics, by social and economic forces, as well as by parental attitudes toward the use of day care. Through examination of these varied factors, some projections can be made of the demand for day care in the future.

The demand for day care comes primarily from mothers who either are working now or who intend to work as soon as circumstances make it possible. While there are few statistics on day care itself, statistics have been compiled that indicate the rates of participation in the labor force among various subpopulations of women. These demographic data -- especially data that report such factors as family size, presence or absence of the husband or of female relatives, and the educational level of the mother -- are valuable in their relationships to the potential demand for day care.

Some data have been gathered that indicate attitudes toward the use of day care. Such data are necessary to an understanding of the continuing evolution of day care as a social institution. It is unfortunate, however, that little research into social attitudes toward day care -- and such related issues as working mothers or early childhood education -- is available from a national perspective.

Two important points are discussed in this paper. Both are based on empirical data already known and on attitudes already documented, not on assumed changes in attitudes or behavior.

First, the number of women who use day care services will increase -- although the actual amount of that increase may be difficult to forecast. This increase will be the result, primarily, of an increase in the number of women who participate in the labor force. Factors that have been correlated with participation in the labor force will likely be more pronounced in the future. For example, family size will decrease (as it already is decreasing); and since, according to a number of studies, women with small families tend to work more than women with large families, there will be an increase in the number of women whose circumstances make them likely to work. Thus, the demand for day care will increase regardless of any changes in attitudes of the public toward it.

Second, although information about current attitudes is sparse, it is still evident that young adults have more positive attitudes toward day care and related issues than do older adults. Social-psychological research on attitudes suggests that these attitudes will be maintained. Therefore it can be expected that the demand for day care will rise as these young adults become parents.

2.0 PAST AND PRESENT DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF DAY CARE

Employment of the mother is the most prevalent factor inducing parents to seek day care arrangements for their children. (In one survey, 82% of the sample of mothers with children in day care centers were employed [Day Care Survey -- 1970].) The relationship between employment of the mother and the need for child care is clear. For this reason, this section will examine the demographic characteristics related to the participation of women in the labor force and possible changes in those characteristics.

2.1 Relationships of Various Factors to the Participation of Women in the Labor Force

A survey of the literature on the subject of participation in the labor force shows that the following factors are considered important in analyzing mothers' decisions to work or not to work: (a) the number of children she has, (b) her level of education, (c) the disruption or stability of her marriage, (d) the presence in her family of adult, female relatives, (e) the ages of her children, and (f) her husband's income. These factors -- and their interrelationships -- are discussed in this section according to the data available on their past and current relationships with women's participation in the labor force.

Number of Children (by Income and Education)

The number of children a mother cares for has a clear, inverse relationship to her participation in the labor force: Mothers who were in the labor force had, on the average, fewer children than mothers who did not try to find employment. At the end of the last decade the average number of children in two-parent families with working mothers

was 2.19; it was 2.42 in families with the mother not in the labor force. For one-parent families headed by women, the average size was 2.73 children for mothers not in the labor force and 2.10 children for mothers in the labor force [Appendix A, p. 7]. In 1969 the fertility rate for women 35-44 years old not in the labor force was 27% higher than for women in the labor force [Appendix A, p. 4].

The average number of children per family has been affected, also, by the increasing urbanization of society: Throughout the last decade, women on farms had more children, on the average, than did women living elsewhere. Between 1960 and 1970, however, the number of children younger than 14 years living on farms decreased 50%, to fewer than 2.5 million. As a group, women who were 35 to 44 years old and who lived on farms in 1969 reported an average of 3,773 children per thousand women; women in the same age group who did not live on farms reported an average of 3,105 per thousand women. It is likely that labor force participation rates are being and will be affected by this movement to the cities -- and the consequent movement to smaller families [Current Population Reports (Series P-27, #42), August 1971, p. 1].

The size of her family has an important bearing on the number of years a woman can be expected to spend in the labor force. The birth of one child reduced the average number of years by 10. The birth of each additional child can further reduce the work-life expectancy from 2 to 3 years for each additional child [Waldman and Young, 1970, p. 50].

The number of children in a family also bears a clear relationship to the educational attainment of the mother. The sharp, inverse relation between fertility and educational attainment for young women has become even stronger during the last decade. For example, in 1969 women between the ages of 35-44 with an 8th-grade education had 3,712 children per 1,000 women; whereas, for women with high-school

educations, the number of children per 1,000 was 2,903; and for women with at least a college degree, the number of children per 1,000 was 2,729. A similar trend was reported for women 20-24 years old. The average number of children born to women who were 20-24 years old and who did not complete high school did not change significantly from 1960 to 1969. However, the number of children born per 1,000 women of the same age who had at least a high-school education decreased by 25% [Appendix A, p. 3]. Younger women, therefore, seem to be having fewer children -- at least during the early years of marriage.

The average number of children under 18 in a family also bears an inverse relationship to family income, regardless of whether the mother was in the labor force or not -- though, of course, the number of children for families with the mother in the labor force remained consistently less. The inverse relationship does not hold, however, for those with incomes of less than $3,000 a year. Whether or not the family is headed by the mother does not affect that general trend of increased income, decreased number of children. In husband-wife families, the average number of children was 2.47 for families with incomes of $3,000-$4,999; it is only 2.43 for families in the $5,000-$6,999 range; 2.32 for families with incomes of $7,000-$9,999; and 2.30 for families with incomes of $10,000 and more [Appendix A, p. 1].

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Education

Women's educational attainment has also provided indices of labor force participation [Waldman, 1970, pp. 25-26]. Generally, the higher the wives' levels of educational attainment, the higher their rates of participation in the labor force at every level of husbands' incomes below $10,000. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the correlation between education and participation in the labor force for all five income classes: This information clearly shows that rising

levels of education result in increased levels of participation in the labor force for women with children of all ages. Figure 2 also illustrates the complex relationship between the levels of husbands' incomes and the labor force participation of wives discussed on page 10.

Marital Disruptions

Among women, marital disruptions such as divorce and separation lead to greater participation in the labor force. A larger proportion of divorced and separated women work than do wives, widows, or even single women [Waldman, pp. 20-23]. The participation rate for divorcees has remained at 72% throughout the past decade, while the rate for separated women, who are usually younger, increased 2% (from 52% to 54%). Though the labor force participation of wives rose from 31% to 40% during the 1960's, it is still clear that marital disruptions result in a higher number of working women; while the participation rates for divorced or separated women have not increased significantly, the number of marital disruptions has increased 30% over the last 10 years.

Divorcees and separated women are more likely than married women to hold full time positions; only 75% of working wives held full time positions as compared with 90% for divorcees and 83% for separated women.

Presence of Female, Adult Relatives

Throughout the past decade, the participation of married women in the labor force has been consistently higher if there was a female relative at least 18 years old in the family [Waldman and Gover, 1971, p. 24]. When such female relatives were present, the labor force participation of women with preschool-age children was 38%, compared to 30% when no such relative was present. While the labor force participation increased over the past decade for

both groups of mothers, the difference between the two remained at 7-8%. This suggests that a mother may seek a job because an 18-year-old woman can offer easily available, inexpensive, and trustworthy care for preschoolers. For wives with children 6-17 years the percent in the labor force was 48.9% with no female relatives and only slightly higher, 50%, with a female relative present. The greater participation in the labor force for women whose children are of school age is not much affected by the presence or absence of an 18-year-old female relative.

Ages of Children

During the 1960's the most significant increase in women's participation in the labor force took place among married women, 20-24 years old, with children younger than six. Thus, while the rate of participation for childless wives 20-24 years old increased from 63% to 72%, the rate jumped from 18% to 33% for those with at least one child under six, with the most rapid changes occurring in the latter years of the decade [Waldman, p. 19]. By the end of the decade, participation rates for women with preschoolers had risen 60%, compared to 20% for other mothers [Waldman and Gover, p. 19]. About 25% of all wives, husband present, with children younger than three were in the labor force, compared to a third of wives with the youngest child three to six years of age, and 50% for mothers with children old enough to be in school (March 1970 [Waldman and Young, p. 46]).

So, while the rate of labor force participation for mothers with preschoolers is still below the higher rates of other mothers, it seems that younger wives (20-24 years), are more willing than older wives to seek employment when their children are preschool age. (See Figure 1 for an illustration of this increase for all wives.)

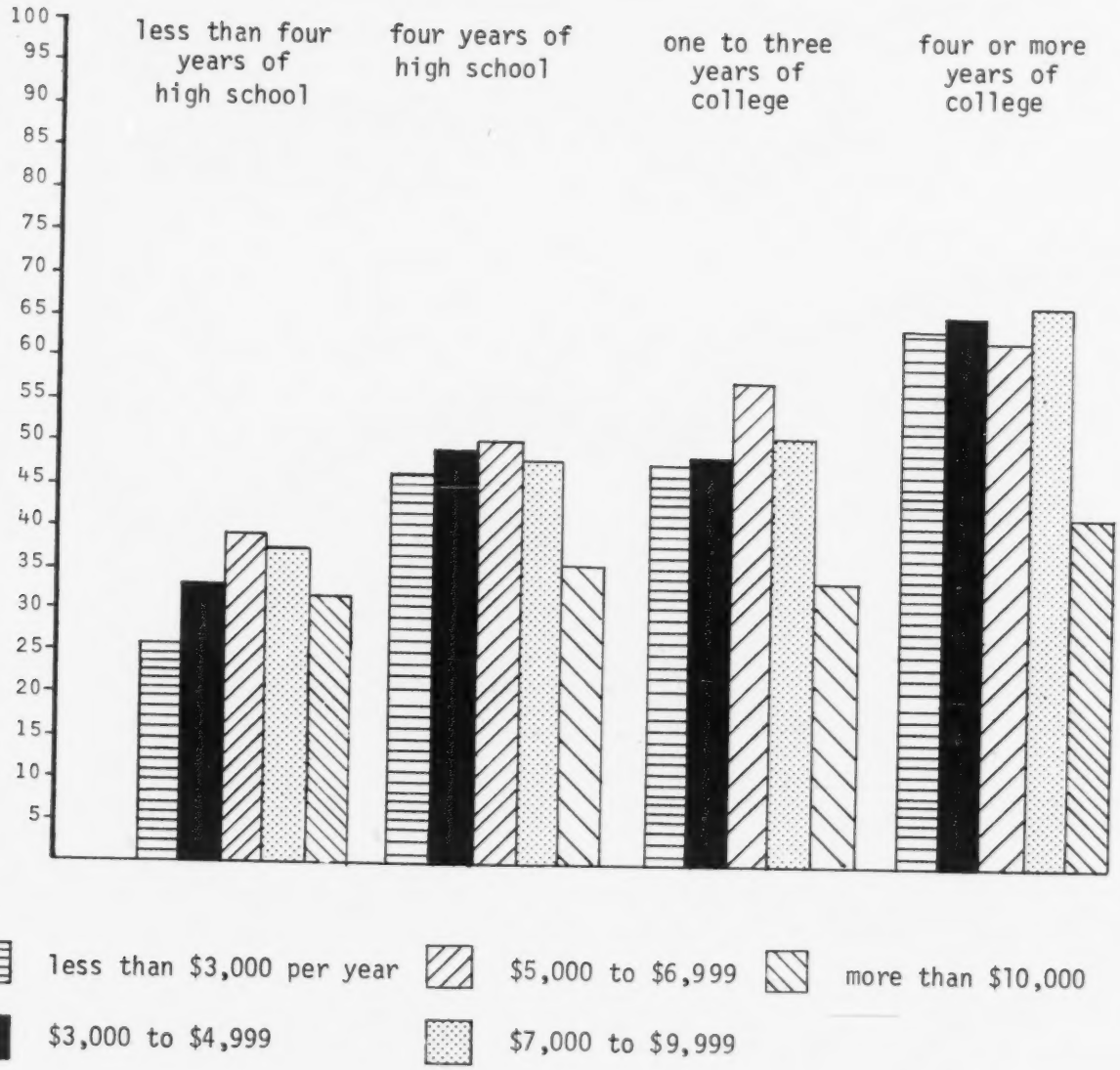
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES* OF MARRIED WOMEN
By Education Of Wife, Presence And Age Of Children,
And Income Of Husband (March 1970)
[Waldman and Gover, p. 46]

Income Of Husband And Presence And Age Of Children	All Wives	Years Of School Completed			
		High School		College	
		Less Than 4 Years	4 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years Or More
All Income Classes	40.8	33.5	44.3	43.5	52.4
No children under 18	42.2	29.5	51.4	49.2	64.2
Children 6 to 17 only	49.2	45.4	50.2	50.0	58.5
Children under 6	30.3	29.3	30.4	31.2	32.2
Under $3,000	34.9	26.7	46.5	47.9	64.0
No children under 18	32.1	23.8	44.5	45.8	64.0
Children 6 to 17 only	54.7	46.7	66.8	**	**
Children under 6	31.7	24.6	37.3	**	**
$3,000 to $4,999	41.0	33.1	49.8	49.1	65.6
No children under 18	38.4	27.3	50.4	48.8	71.9
Children 6 to 17 only	52.7	47.6	63.2	**	**
Children under 6	37.5	34.5	40.2	42.3	**
$5,000 to $6,999	46.3	38.4	50.6	57.2	63.1
No children under 18	49.8	36.4	60.7	56.2	71.8
Children 6 to 17 only	54.4	49.7	56.4	70.1	**
Children under 6	36.0	31.0	36.6	51.3	43.8
$7,000 to $9,999	45.8	37.2	48.2	51.1	66.4
No children under 18	49.8	35.1	57.5	56.5	73.6
Children 6 to 17 only	54.7	46.2	56.4	65.2	81.9
Children under 6	33.4	29.5	33.3	37.0	45.8
$10,000 and Over	35.0	32.1	36.4	33.9	42.1
No children under 18	42.5	30.6	44.6	43.2	55.1
Children 6 to 17 only	41.9	39.1	41.8	39.4	50.2
Children under 6	21.4	22.5	20.5	19.5	24.6

* Labor force as a percent of population.
** Rates not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Figure 1

Rates of Labor Force Participation of Married Women
By Woman's Education and Husband's Income



* [Waldman and Gover, March, 1970, p.46]

Figure 2

Husband's Income

The relationship between husbands' incomes and their wive's participation in the labor force is not as clear as are the other relationships discussed in this section. Whereas labor force participation increases with either an increasing or decreasing factor, labor force participation first rises with increases in husband's income and then declines. For example, the labor force participation rate for all wives with children under six is 31.7% if the husband's income is less than $3,000. It rises to a peak of 37.5% when the husband's income is in the $3,000-4,999 range. Wive's labor force participation then continually declines to a low of 21.4% for women whose husbands earn $10,000 and over.

However, Figure 2 shows that when the level of education is considered, wives with the lowest level of education have the highest participation rate (34.5%) at the $3,000-4,999 level of husbands' income. The highest rate also occurs at the same income level for women with 4 years of high school. Among women with 1-3 years of college the highest rate (51.3%) occurs at the $5,000-$6,999 income and at the $7,000-9,999 level for women with 4 or more years of college (45.8%).

Perhaps what can be inferred from the data is that women with lower levels of education have lower expectations of family income and therefore tend to work in greater numbers if that level is not reached by their husband's income alone, but don't work if their husbands do achieve that level. College-educated women, however, have greater expectations of family income and therefore would tend to work to increase family income in situations where a lesser educated woman would be more satisfied with the husband's salary. Also, college-educated would more likely find a higher paying job which would more easily cover the costs of child care.

Summary

Briefly stated, the data considered in this section show that various, sometimes interrelated, measurable factors affect rates of wives' participation in the labor force. All of the following bear direct or indirect relationships to increases in the labor force:

- decreases in the number of children per family,
- increases in the levels of mothers' education,
- increases in the number of marital disruptions,
- increases in the number of adult, female relatives living with mothers, and
- decreases in the number of preschool-age children.

In addition to these clearly related factors is the factor of husbands' earnings, which does bear some relationship to wives' participation in the labor force, but -- at least as far as can be inferred from available data -- only through interrelationships with the other factors discussed above.

2.2 Changes in the Factors

This section will examine the long-term trends of the demographic factors discussed in the previous section. While it has already been noted that the interrelationships between the factors are intricate, some projections can be discussed. Lack of sufficient data on future trends is, of course, a hindrance to developing a complete picture of day care in the years to come.

Number of Children

A long range perspective (since 1940) indicates that the fertility rates of women 15-44 years old has declined slightly. The fertility rates of those women who are 15 through 24 years old, however, have

declined greatly in just the past decade, while the fertility rates of women 25 to 29 years old declined slightly and that of women 30 to 34 years old has not declined at all [Ferris, 1970]. Older women apparently began their families early and continued to bear children, whereas fewer young married women are having children in their early years. If young married women continue this trend, they will contribute to a much slower population growth.

A study recently conducted by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies claims that the number of preschool children in the United States fell from 20 million in 1960 to about 17 million in 1970 -- a decline of 15.5%. At the same time, the 15-34 years age group increased by 29% and the 20-24 year age group by 52%. Inasmuch as these are the principal child-bearing ages, the birth decline is that much more remarkable. In several decades, the study noted, this trend could stabilize the growth of the total population [Minneapolis Star, 7 Sept. 1971]. This decline in births was also reflected in a drop in school attendance -- kindergarten through grade eight -- from 37 million to 36.7 million [Minneapolis Tribune, 8 Sept. 1971]. In Minnesota a decline of more than 130,000 pupils in grades 1 - 6 is predicted for the 1978-79 school year [St. Paul Dispatch, 25 July 1971].

Another factor that might effectively decrease the number of births is abortion reform. In 1966, the year before the first liberal abortion law, it was estimated that 8,000 therapeutic abortions were performed. It is predicted that 400,000 abortions will have been performed before the end of 1971. If abortions continue to be more and more readily available, the number of unwanted births -- and therefore family size -- will decrease [Newsweek, 19 July 1971].

While the decline in births will decrease school attendance, the labor force participation of women could conceivably increase;

mothers with few children are more likely to look for work. Also, the smaller a women's family, the fewer years she will have to spend caring for children of preschool age -- and, possibly, the more years she will spend in the labor force. Larger family size increases the number of years until the youngest child is of school age. One study shows that each child, after the first, detracts at least 2-3 years from a women's work-life expectancy. It is possible that fewer children per family will allow more women than before to enter the labor force -- thereby increasing the need for day care.

Projections of the labor force to 1985 are available according to marital status and/or number of children [Travis, 1970]. It is expected that close to 40 million women will be in the labor force in 1985. The age profile provided indicates that the teenage labor force will grow more slowly than in recent years and the most increases will occur among those in their later 20's and early 30's.

It is also projected that the rate of participation of mothers with preschool children will remain substantially lower than that of women who have no preschool children at home. It is possible that the assumptions about birth rates, which the study recognized as important determinants of labor force participation, may be too high. The Series C population projection was used; the current level of births, however, is closer to the D Series, a lower birth rate projection. It seems likely, especially in view of recent studies, that the current, low birth rate will continue, rather than rise to the level of the higher C Series. If this be true, then by 1985 the number of working women will be greater than the projected 40 million.

It is possible that the trend toward smaller and smaller families (and the trend away from giving up babies born out of wedlock

that is discussed below in the section on marital disruption) will actually increase the demand for day care, in that more and more mothers, married and unmarried, will be seeking employment.

Education

It can be expected that educational attainment will continue to have a distinct influence on labor force rates of wives: the more education married women as a group have, the higher will be their rate of participation. A 1970 report on educational attainment projected that by 1985, 16% of female workers 25 years old and older will have a college education [Johnston, 1970]. This will amount to almost 4.9 million college-educated women in the labor force -- as compared to the approximately 2.1 million in the labor force as of 1965. The percentage of college-educated women in the adult female population is also expected to increase -- from the 7% it was in 1965 to 12.5% by 1985.

Marital Disruption

The rate of divorces and annulments that began in the 1920's shows a constant increase. In 1967 the number of divorces and annulments was actually five times greater than one would expect from the 50-year trend. Perhaps even more significant is the fact that the number of children under 18 who have been affected by marital disruptions, while fairly constant from 1953 to 1958, began to rise rapidly thereafter. From 1960 to 1967 the number of children involved increased an average of 34,000 each year. Consideration of the increasing number of divorces and children under 18 years of age is important; divorcees' participation in the labor force has been almost twice as high as for wives with husband present. Even divorced women with children under 6 had a higher rate of participation in the labor force than other mothers of young children. Divorced women tend to hold jobs, especially full time jobs, at a greater rate than other women, and the number of divorced women is increasing.

(Another factor that is increasing the number of single-parent families is the increasing number of unwed mothers who are having their babies and keeping them. Statistics from the Minnesota Department of Public Welfare show that the number of illegitimate births in the state more than doubled in the last ten years, but the proportion of mothers willing to give up their children dropped from a stable 50% to 40% in 1968. This trend continued, and in 1970 only 31% of the unwed mothers in the state put their children up for adoption. During the first months of 1971, the rate dropped further; only 20% of babies born out of marriages were offered for adoption. This clearly could lead to further need for day care, as the mothers either work or seek work to help raise their children. This phenomenon could become even more significant as the number of births out of wedlock rises -- as it is doing, especially among whites [Minneapolis Star, 18 Aug. 1971].)

Conclusion

The projections available suggest that all the factors discussed in this paper that have clear, monotonic relationships to women's rates of participation in the labor force will behave in the future so as to increase the population of women who join the labor force at a greater rate than women as a whole. So even if the rate does not change, the population affected by that rate will increase -- which, of course, will increase the total number of women who would require some sort of day care arrangements for their children.

3.0 ATTITUDES RELATED TO THE USE OF DAY CARE

Although an onslaught of interest in day care has been generated by widely varied individuals and organizations in the past year, a surprisingly small amount of data has been collected on attitudes towards day care and related issues, such as the employment of mothers. This section discusses these attitudes and what they might be in the future.

3.1 Past Attitudinal Trends

An historical perspective of day care in America can provide a guide to the attitudes that determined the emergence of day care -- its purpose, who it should serve, and under what circumstances it should be available [Prescott and Jones, 1967; Milich, et al., 1969; Grotberg, 1971].

The first programs of day care for children, beginning in the 1850's, were solely for the children of the indigent or for orphans. Begun by philanthropic organizations, these programs combined child care with social services and were considered a last resort to aid unfortunate children. The Federal government did not involve itself until the Depression, when centers were set up through the Works Progress Administration to provide jobs for unemployed teachers, nurses, cooks, and so forth. The explosion of World War II and the resulting wave of women who went to work in defense plants dislocated stable family life, and a clear need for child care emerged. Funds provided by the Lanham Act enabled communities across the country to set up day care facilities. Many of these

programs provided care for the children that included health, nutritional, and educational components. But the program was discontinued soon after the end of the war; only California maintained its system of child care centers. The Federal government again became involved in the 1960's, when welfare programs broadened into many fields.

Early attitudes, reflected in the designs of the first day care services, were clearly that the mother belongs in the home with her children and that day care is not a service for a "normal" family. These attitudes still persist today, but they have much less force and support. An examination of the titles of articles appearing in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature under the topic, "Married Women - Employment," illustrates the trend of attitudes toward working mothers. From the end of World War I until the mid-1920's, no articles appeared under this heading; the issue did not appear to have much saliency. During the later 20's, articles discussed the attitude that a wife's employment undercut the male role and was a threat to masculinity; they appeared with such titles as, "Have I Stolen My Husband's Birthright?" The tone of such articles changed somewhat with the onset of the Depression. Female employment was called into question for taking jobs away from unemployed men, especially those who were heads of households. World War II, of course, had a powerful effect upon attitudes towards working mothers. Working was not merely taken for granted, but was seen as a patriotic duty of American women. Articles, therefore, reflected a concern for such issues as maternity leave and child care without questioning the place of mothers in the labor force. The late 40's yielded no articles, but articles did begin appearing in the 1950's discussing the advantages and disadvantages of employment for married women. As approval increased, articles discussing the practical matters of serving both a job and a family became common.

3.2 Present Attitudinal Trends

Contemporary American society has ambivalent attitudes towards support of day care. Responsibility for the care of children from needy families has traditionally been accepted and is still seen as a way of preventing such social problems as delinquency and malnutrition. "Day care," however, generally implies care for the children of working mothers, and this has not been as easily accepted as was care for needy children. Adding dissonance to this attitude, however, is the traditional, though not always realized, American ideal that democratic rights include freedom of choice and freedom from discrimination. Abrogation of the right of mothers to freely seek employment runs counter to this ideal. Recently many professional, civic, and popular organizations have clearly stated that they support the right of mothers to choose to go to work if they want and that good day care for such mothers' children should be considered a right in a similar fashion.

There have been no national surveys of attitudes toward issues related to day care, but data from two states provide some information on attitudes towards working mothers. A statewide Minnesota poll [Appendix C, pp.3-4] asked:

> Women with children of preschool age are entering the work force in increasing numbers, not necessarily because they need the money, but because they enjoy working. Assuming the children are well taken care of in their absence, do you see any reason why these women shouldn't work?

Fifty-three percent of those interviewed said that there are reasons why a mother should not work outside the home if she doesn't have to, while 46% said there are no reasons why she shouldn't work. When the responses are examined according to the variable of age, it is found that a majority (60%) of those respondents under 30 said that there are no reasons why a mother shouldn't work; and

majority (57.5%) of those over 30 said that there are reasons why a mother should not work. College-educated men and women in the survey tended to think that there are no reasons why a mother of a preschool child should not work if she wanted to.

The same survey tested reasons for not having children, and found that there is a consensus that the average couple loses something if it remains childless.

A different poll, of only urban residents, also asked a question regarding the role of women [Appendix C, pp.1-2]:

> Traditionally, women stayed home to care for the family and men earned the money for food and shelter. Do you think men and women of today can share these duties successfully, or should men work and women stay home?

Of all the adults responding, 49% thought that the duties could be shared successfully; of the 21- to 29-year-old bracket, 61.5% thought that the duties could be shared. Of college-educated adults, 56.1% said that the duties could be shared successfully; of those with high school educations, 48.8% said the duties could be shared; and of those with grade school education only 27.3% felt the duties could be shared.

A different statewide survey revealed that 57% of the respondents, all adults, agreed with the statement that, "A good mother stays home with her children if she doesn't have to work." Only 40% disagreed (3% offered no opinion). Unfortunately, no breakdowns according to age, sex, or level of education were published [Massachusetts Early Education Project, 1971, p. 5].

Both of these surveys were conducted in northern states. Clearly a national survey is required to assess attitudes in the nation as a whole.

The two polls conducted in Minnesota indicate that young adults have different attitudes than older respondents, that young adults tend to favor sharing the responsibilities of caring for a family and earning an income, and that young adults tend to favor the movement of mothers into the labor force. The 21-29 year age bracket approves 12.5% more of sharing responsibilities than does the general population. In response to the question regarding working mothers, a majority of those under 30 years of age approved, while a majority of those over 30 did not.

3.3 Future Attitudinal Trends

The attitudes of younger groups may provide insights into future trends, assuming that the attitudes of people now in their 20's will remain the same as the people grow older. It might be argued that aging is accompanied by a growing conservatism, but according to a study of attitude change and persistence in college students over a 20-plus year period, changed attitudes can be maintained if the individuals who hold them move in a social environment that supports the new attitudes [Newcombe, et al., 1967, p. 65]. Students who became liberal during their college years did, by and large, maintain those liberal values. Nearly all of the women surveyed mentioned either husbands, local friends, or public activities as supportive for their attitudes. It seems reasonable to expect that people in their 20's today -- who differ significantly from the older population in their attitudes towards day care and related issues -- will maintain those attitudes. This will especially prove to be true if young adults begin to use day care services, thereby socially reinforcing their attitudes toward day care and associated issues. By 1985, these people will be in the 35-45 year age range, at which time the effect of the attitudes of people in their early 20's should be especially pronounced, as the number of adults 20-34 years old will have increased from 39.8 million in 1968 to 61.8 million (an increase from 29% to 35% of the population).

Not only will there be an increase in the population of women who, in the past, have been employed at higher rates than other women; but, due to changing attitudes, rates of women's participation in the labor force could increase sharply.

4.0 UTILIZATION OF PRESCHOOL RESOURCES

The previous sections, essentially, examined day care from the perspective of the needs of the employed woman. There are observable trends, however, that show an increase in enrollment in preschool educational programs regardless of the mother's employment status. Because day care is becoming more associated with educational components, this section discusses demographic trends in such preschool enrollment. Unfortunately, there is no data available that can report public opinion concerning early childhood education and its value for both the child and society.

A recent article noted that past trends are not sufficient to measure adequately the growth of "preprimary" education [Hedges, 1970]. Such factors as family income and the occupation of the family head have important relationships to the enrollment of young children in preschool educational programs. Higher family income and higher enrollment rates seem to go together, though enrollment of children from low-income families is increasing, due to Federal programs. Enrollment of five-year-olds was more than 50% greater for children in families with incomes over $10,000 than for five-year-olds in families with incomes of less than $3,000. The enrollment rate for three- and four-year-olds was, in higher income families, double that of those in lower-income families. The utilization of day care services can thus be related to the sharp drop in rates of participation in the labor force that is recorded for wives whose husbands earn more than $10,000: Enrollment data indicates that this higher income group, while not needing day care because of maternal employment, still provides some form of preschool experience to their children -- and does so at a far greater

rate than lower-income families use of day care services. So, while examination of trends in their participation in the labor force might not indicate a need for day care, parents in higher-income brackets indicate at least a willingness to enroll their preschool-age children in some forms of "preprimary" educational services.

The total number of children in the preschool ages is expected to increase in spite of the falling birth rate. In 1969 the number of children five years old and younger was 18 million. One projection predicts that there will be 30.7 million five-year-olds and younger by 1985 [Current Population Reports (Series P-25, #448), August 1970] -- but the estimate may be too high.

If current rates in preschool enrollment continue, 90% of all five-year-olds, 40% of all four-year-olds, and 20% of all three-year-olds would be enrolled in some form of preschool activity by 1980. This would amount to an increase from about 3.9 million children in 1968 to about 6.3 million children in 1980. Past trends, however, may underestimate growth; there may be an even greater increase in interest in preprimary education than has been seen so far.

APPENDIX A

This appendix contains tables that are cited in section 2.1, "Relationships of Various Factors to the Participation of Women in the Labor Force." The source of each table is indicated at the bottom of the page on which the table appears; full source information is given in the References.

***Average number of children under 18 years old, by type of family, labor force status of mother, family income in 1969, and race, March 1970**

Type of family, labor force status of mother and race	Number of families with children under 18 years old (thousands)	Number of children under 18 years old (thousands)	Average number of children per family							
			Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over		
								Total	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
ALL PERSONS										
Husband-wife families	25,412	59,139	2.33	2.21	2.47	2.43	2.32	2.30	2.32	2.27
Mother in labor force	10,104	22,162	2.19	1.93	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.16	2.21	2.10
Mother not in labor force	15,308	36,977	2.42	2.30	2.51	2.49	2.36	2.42	2.41	2.44
Female family head	2,924	6,895	2.36	2.38	2.70	2.18	2.11	1.92	1.79	(1)
Mother in labor force	1,736	3,654	2.10	2.22	2.39	1.91	2.04	1.63	1.64	(1)
Mother not in labor force	1,188	3,241	2.73	2.49	3.15	3.16	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
WHITE										
Husband-wife families	23,178	52,787	2.28	2.07	2.30	2.30	2.27	2.28	2.30	2.27
Mother in labor force	8,891	18,933	2.13	1.86	2.14	2.10	2.16	2.13	2.17	2.08
Mother not in labor force	14,287	33,854	2.37	2.14	2.36	2.39	2.31	2.41	2.39	2.44
Female family head	2,007	4,185	2.03	2.09	2.36	1.91	2.00	1.81	1.73	(1)
Mother in labor force	1,254	2,391	1.91	1.92	2.13	1.73	1.99	1.64	1.62	(1)
Mother not in labor force	753	1,794	2.33	2.20	2.71	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
NEGRO										
Husband-wife families	1,967	5,622	2.85	2.83	3.15	3.12	2.78	2.60	2.74	2.28
Mother in labor force	1,094	2,922	2.67	(1)	2.90	2.95	2.69	2.53	2.65	2.27
Mother not in labor force	873	2,700	3.09	3.17	3.31	3.26	2.92	2.79	2.55	(1)
Female family head	896	2,646	2.95	2.87	3.26	2.91	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother in labor force	472	1,238	2.62	2.75	2.87	2.47	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	424	1,408	3.32	2.94	3.77	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Average not shown where base is less than 75,000.

*[Waldman and Gover, 1970, p.22]

***Labor force participation rates [1] of married women, by education of wife, presence and age of children, and income of husband, March 1969**

Income of husband and presence and age of children	All wives	Years of school completed				
		Less than 4 years of high school	4 years of high school	College		
				1 year or more	1 to 3 years	4 years or more
All income classes	39.6	33.0	43.1	45.3	40.9	51.0
No children under 18 years	41.0	28.9	50.2	54.0	47.9	61.6
Children 6 to 17 years only	48.6	46.7	49.5	49.7	44.5	56.5
Children under 6 years	28.5	26.6	29.0	30.1	28.7	31.9
Under $3,000	35.0	27.4	47.1	53.7	49.4	65.2
No children under 18 years	31.4	23.7	42.8	54.1	44.8	65.7
Children 6 to 17 years only	55.0	48.0	69.5	[2]	[2]	[2]
Children under 6 years	33.4	26.0	43.8	43.7	[2]	[2]
$3,000 to $4,999	40.6	33.9	49.3	49.1	45.7	54.8
No children under 18 years	38.5	28.8	50.8	52.4	47.7	61.7
Children 6 to 17 years only	55.0	52.4	60.4	49.5	[2]	[2]
Children under 6 years	34.1	29.3	39.0	41.0	40.6	41.5
$5,000 to $6,999	45.8	38.5	50.2	54.9	50.1	62.8
No children under 18 years	47.5	36.6	55.6	59.9	53.1	68.7
Children 6 to 17 years only	55.6	50.8	59.6	60.2	57.7	[2]
Children under 6 years	35.7	29.2	38.5	43.7	41.8	48.1
$7,000 to $9,999	42.9	34.0	45.3	52.5	45.3	63.7
No children under 18 years	48.2	30.9	57.5	60.9	52.8	72.6
Children 6 to 17 years only	52.4	44.8	54.1	64.0	54.2	79.0
Children under 6 years	28.3	25.3	27.1	36.0	32.6	42.0
$10,000 and over	33.3	30.4	32.4	36.2	32.4	40.0
No children under 18 years	40.8	29.8	42.0	47.0	43.0	50.9
Children 6 to 17 years only	38.4	37.7	36.5	41.8	36.4	47.9
Children under 6 years	18.3	18.3	17.4	19.6	16.8	22.2

[1] Labor force as percent of population.
[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

*[Waldman, 1970, p.25]

*EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT—CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED 20 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD, BY RACE: 1960 AND 1969

Age and years of school completed	All races		White		Negro and other races	
	1969	1960	1969	1960	1969	1960
20 TO 24 YEARS						
All women	1,103	1,441	1,026	1,370	1,745	1,999
Elementary: Less than 8 years	2,155	2,166	1,992	2,005	(B)	2,589
8 years	1,932	1,981	1,804	1,891	(B)	2,451
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,816	1,852	1,652	1,779	2,536	2,257
4 years	959	1,227	938	1,202	1,201	1,530
College: 1 to 3 years	595	910	583	890	739	1,177
4 years or more	327	547	301	535		739
35 TO 44 YEARS						
All women	3,141	2,625	3,059	2,572	3,743	3,065
Elementary: Less than 8 years	4,156	3,478	4,018	3,368	4,591	3,738
8 years	3,712	2,861	3,477	2,823	4,784	3,137
High school: 1 to 3 years	3,366	2,658	3,232	2,613	3,985	3,002
4 years	2,903	2,373	2,883	2,373	3,169	2,376
College: 1 to 3 years	2,898	2,361	2,901	2,373	2,861	2,149
4 years or more	2,729	2,233	2,784	2,277	2,169	1,651

B Figure does not meet standards of reliability due to small base.

*[Current Population Reports: Special Studies, April 1971, p.31]

LABOR FORCE STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME—CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD, BY RACE: 1960 AND 1969

Subject	All races		White		Negro and other races	
	1969	1960	1969	1960	1969	1960
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
All women	3,141	2,625	3,059	2,572	3,743	3,065
Labor force	2,876	2,191	2,799	2,138	3,321	2,501
Employed	2,852	2,174	2,778	2,123	3,285	2,485
Full time	2,667	2,031	2,611	1,996	2,980	2,257
Part time	3,160	2,500	3,052	2,421	3,844	2,919
Unemployed	3,424	2,499	3,303	2,446	(B)	2,708
Not in labor force	3,388	2,918	3,288	2,845	4,365	3,744
FAMILY INCOME						
Wives of household heads	3,125	2,671	3,061	2,618	3,758	3,255
Under $3,000[1]	3,746	3,506	3,536	3,226	4,210	4,269
$3,000 to $4,999[1]	3,712	2,939	3,502	2,869	4,480	3,306
$5,000 to $7,499[1]	3,256	2,658	3,166	2,640	3,833	2,916
$7,500 to $9,999[1]	3,055	2,481	3,014	2,477	3,640	2,578
$10,000 to $14,999	2,953	2,381	2,954	2,377	2,767	2,500
$15,000 and over	2,847	2,530	2,865	2,530		2,509

B Figure does not meet standards of reliability due to small base.

[1]For 1960, the first four income groups are Under $2,000, $2,000 to $4,999, $5,000 to $6,999, and $7,000 to $9,999.

*[Current Population Reports:Special Studies, April 1971, p.29]

***Employment status of persons 16 years and over, by marital status, sex, and color, March 1968 and 1969**

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status, sex, and color	1969						1968					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total[1]		Employed	Unemployed			Total[1]		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
ALL PERSONS												
Men	64,831	50,397	77.7	47,907	1,461	2.9	63,821	49,736	77.9	47,050	1,618	3.3
Married, wife present	44,440	38,623	86.9	37,065	662	1.7	43,947	38,225	87.0	36,552	787	2.1
Married, wife absent	1,689	1,122	66.4	1,058	61	5.4	1,566	980	62.6	921	54	5.5
Widowed	2,241	678	30.3	651	25	3.7	2,142	704	32.9	683	20	2.8
Divorced	1,571	1,177	74.9	1,133	38	3.2	1,570	1,132	72.1	1,078	50	4.4
Single	14,890	8,797	59.1	8,000	675	7.7	14,596	8,695	59.6	7,816	707	8.1
Women	71,919	29,898	41.6	28,613	1,285	4.3	70,679	28,778	40.7	27,468	1,310	4.6
Married, husband present	44,440	17,595	39.6	16,947	648	3.7	43,947	16,821	38.3	16,199	622	3.7
Married, husband absent	2,785	1,505	54.0	1,412	93	6.2	2,646	1,415	53.4	1,292	121	8.6
Widowed	9,500	2,504	26.4	2,427	77	3.1	9,305	2,483	26.7	2,401	82	3.3
Divorced	2,505	1,793	71.6	1,734	59	3.3	2,406	1,704	71.0	1,632	72	4.2
Single	12,689	6,501	51.2	6,093	408	6.3	12,381	6,357	51.3	5,944	413	6.5
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES												
Men	6,831	4,952	72.5	4,631	249	5.0	6,736	4,994	74.1	4,615	311	6.2
Married, wife present	3,607	3,126	86.7	2,965	95	3.0	3,604	3,160	87.7	2,976	129	4.1
Married, wife absent	542	380	70.1	360	20	5.3	570	411	72.1	391	20	4.9
Widowed	393	150	38.2	139	11	7.3	344	132	38.4	125	7	5.3
Divorced	193	153	79.3	148	5	3.3	195	149	76.4	147	2	1.3
Single	2,096	1,143	54.5	1,019	118	10.3	2,023	1,142	56.4	976	153	13.4
Women	7,880	3,797	48.2	3,517	280	7.4	7,694	3,691	48.0	3,385	306	8.3
Married, husband present	3,631	1,853	51.0	1,747	106	5.7	3,593	1,794	49.9	1,687	107	6.0
Married, husband absent	574	555	57.0	521	34	6.1	918	539	58.7	489	50	9.3
Widowed	1,145	345	30.1	334	11	3.2	1,160	351	30.3	333	18	5.1
Divorced	341	227	66.6	214	13	5.7	351	261	74.4	238	23	8.8
Single	1,789	817	45.7	701	116	14.2	1,672	746	44.6	638	108	14.5

[1] The male labor force includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.

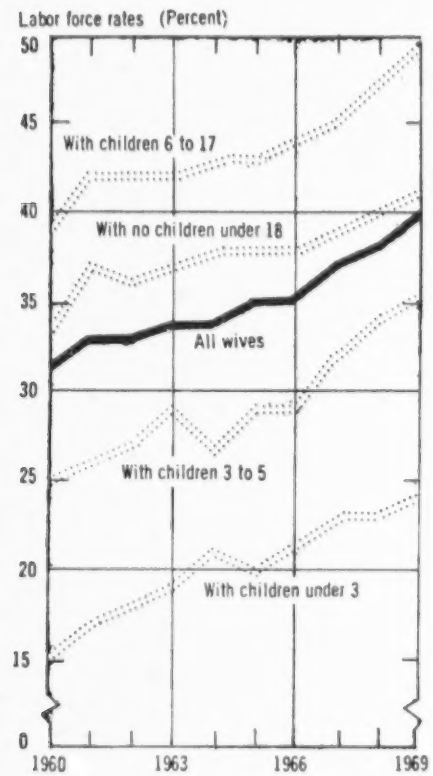
*[Waldman, 1970, p.21]

*Labor force status of wives by presence of female relatives age 18 and over, and presence and age of children, March 1970

Presence and age of children	All husband-wife families	No female relatives	1 or more female relatives		
			Total	All in labor force	1 or more not in labor force
	Percent distribution of families				
Total	100.0	87.8	12.2	6.3	5.9
With children under 18 years	100.0	88.2	11.8	6.1	5.7
Children under 6 years	100.0	95.1	4.8	2.2	2.6
Children 6 to 17 years only	100.0	81.3	18.7	9.8	8.8
No children under 18 years	100.0	87.2	12.8	6.6	6.2
	Percent of wives in labor force				
Total	40.8	40.1	46.5	46.3	46.6
With children under 18 years	39.8	38.7	48.1	47.8	48.3
Children under 6 years	30.3	29.9	38.3	38.6	38.0
Children 6 to 17 years only	49.2	48.9	50.6	49.9	51.3
No children under 18 years	42.3	41.9	44.5	44.5	44.6

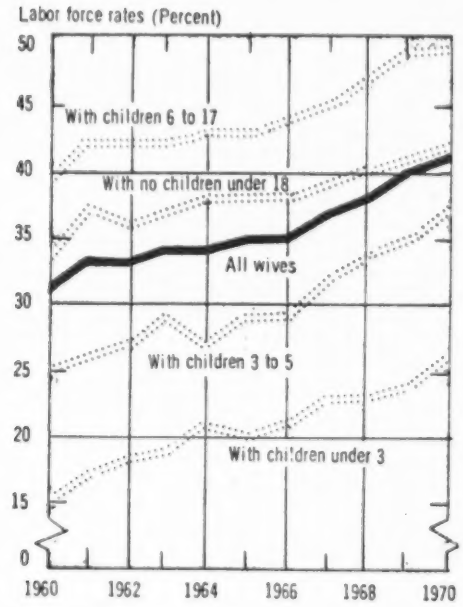
*[Waldman and Gover, 1971, p.24]

*** Labor force participation rates of married women by presence and age of children, March 1960 to March 1969**



*[Waldman, 1970, p.20]

***Labor force participation rate of married women, by presence and age of children, March 1960 to March 1970**

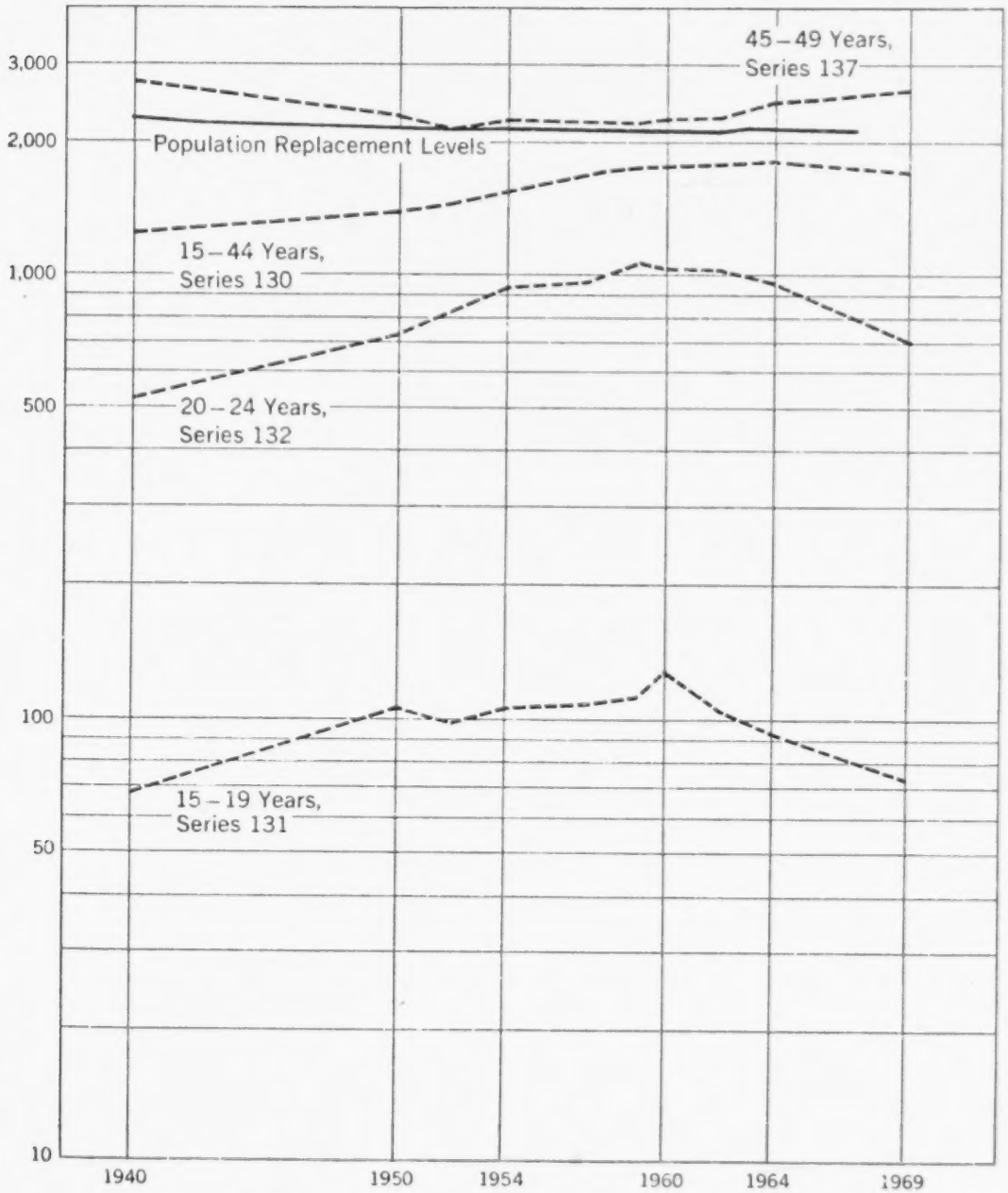


*[Waldman and Young, 1971, p.46]

APPENDIX B

This appendix contains tables cited in section 2.2, "Changes in the Factors." The source of each table is identified at the bottom of the page on which the table appears; full source information is given in the References.

* Children Ever Born
per 1,000 Women
Semi-logarithmic Scale



Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women of Four Age Groups for the Noninstitutional Population, 1954, 1964, and 1969, and for the Total Population, 1940, 1950, and 1960, Series 130–132, 137

*[Ferris, 1970, p. 32]

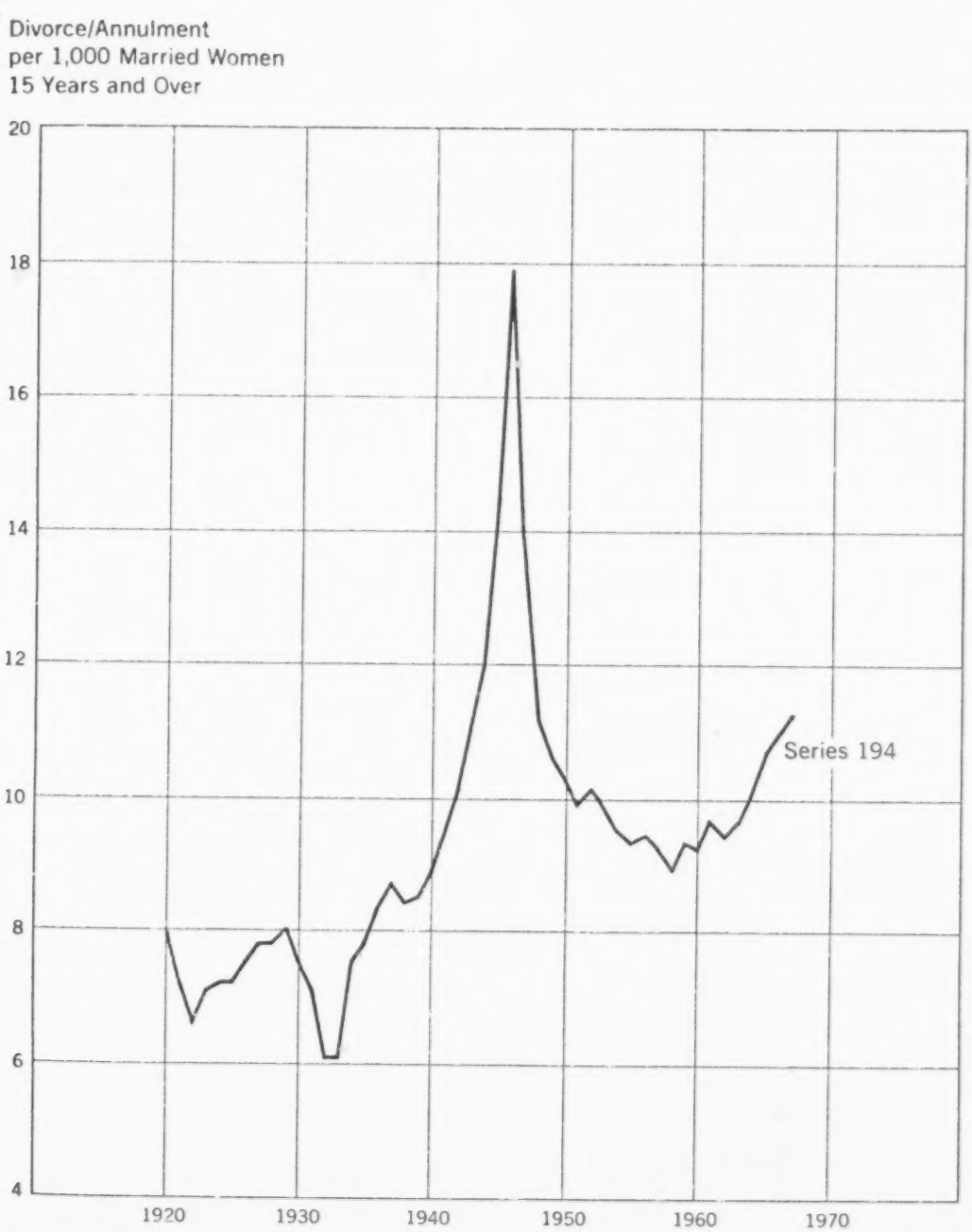
***Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over in the civilian labor force, by sex and race, selected years, 1950 to 1985**
[Percent distribution]

Race, sex, and year	Total		Elementary school			High school		College		Median years of school completed
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Less than 5 years [1]	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more	
ALL RACES										
Both sexes										
1950 census	47,240	100.0	9.3	15.3	20.1	18.0	21.3	7.8	8.0	9.9
1957-59 [2]	55,909	100.0	6.3	11.4	16.8	19.2	27.8	8.4	10.2	11.4
1964-65-66	60,067	100.0	4.1	8.7	13.4	18.9	32.8	9.6	12.5	12.2
1967-68-69	63,618	100.0	3.1	7.2	11.0	17.6	36.4	11.0	13.7	12.3
Projected: 1975	69,803	100.0	2.4	5.3	8.2	17.8	39.9	11.2	15.2	12.4
1980	76,327	100.0	1.8	4.0	6.1	16.8	42.4	12.0	16.9	12.5
1985	83,644	100.0	1.3	2.9	4.5	15.4	44.4	12.7	18.8	12.6
Males										
1950 census	34,929	100.0	10.3	16.2	21.2	17.9	13.5	7.1	7.7	9.4
1957-59 [2]	38,527	100.0	7.1	12.1	17.6	19.2	25.1	8.2	10.3	11.1
1964-65-66	39,821	100.0	4.8	9.3	14.1	18.7	30.0	9.7	13.6	12.1
1967-68-69	40,941	100.0	3.6	7.7	11.7	17.3	33.0	11.5	15.2	12.3
Projected: 1975	44,713	100.0	2.9	5.7	8.7	17.6	36.9	11.3	16.8	12.4
1980	48,665	100.0	2.1	4.3	6.6	16.5	39.7	12.1	18.6	12.5
1985	53,292	100.0	1.6	3.1	4.8	15.1	42.3	12.6	20.5	12.6
Females										
1950 census	12,312	100.0	6.6	12.9	17.1	18.3	26.5	9.8	8.7	11.2
1957-59 [2]	17,382	100.0	4.5	9.9	15.2	19.1	33.7	8.9	8.7	12.0
1964-65-66	20,246	100.0	2.8	7.8	12.0	19.3	38.5	9.5	11.3	12.2
1967-68-69	22,677	100.0	2.2	6.2	9.6	18.2	42.5	10.3	11.1	12.3
Projected: 1975	25,090	100.0	1.5	4.7	7.2	18.1	45.2	11.0	12.2	12.4
1980	27,662	100.0	1.1	3.4	5.4	17.1	47.2	12.0	14.0	12.5
1985	30,362	100.0	.7	2.4	4.0	15.8	48.2	12.9	16.0	12.6
WHITE										
Both sexes										
1950 census	42,459	100.0	6.9	13.9	21.0	18.5	22.7	8.3	8.5	10.3
1964-65-66	53,672	100.0	2.9	7.6	13.6	18.4	34.3	10.1	13.1	12.2
1967-68-69	56,824	100.0	2.1	6.1	11.0	17.0	37.8	11.5	14.5	12.4
Projected: 1975	62,124	100.0	1.8	4.6	8.1	17.0	41.0	11.6	15.9	12.5
1980	67,631	100.0	1.3	3.4	6.1	16.0	43.2	12.4	17.8	12.5
1985	73,728	100.0	1.0	2.5	4.4	14.5	45.0	13.0	19.7	12.6
Males										
1950 census	31,733	100.0	7.9	15.0	22.1	18.5	20.7	7.5	8.3	9.8
1964-65-66	36,115	100.0	3.4	8.4	14.3	18.3	31.2	10.1	14.3	12.2
1967-68-69	37,057	100.0	2.5	6.8	11.8	16.9	34.1	11.9	16.1	12.4
Projected: 1975	40,140	100.0	2.1	5.0	8.7	17.0	37.7	11.7	17.7	12.5
1980	43,428	100.0	1.6	3.7	6.6	15.9	40.2	12.4	19.6	12.6
1985	47,243	100.0	1.2	2.8	4.7	14.3	42.6	12.9	21.4	12.6
Females										
1950 census	10,666	100.0	4.2	10.4	17.7	18.7	29.0	10.7	9.4	11.8
1964-65-66	17,557	100.0	1.9	6.0	12.0	18.5	40.7	10.0	10.3	12.3
1967-68-69	19,767	100.0	1.4	4.9	9.4	17.3	44.7	10.7	11.6	12.4
Projected: 1975	21,984	100.0	1.1	3.8	7.0	17.1	46.9	11.5	12.7	12.4
1980	24,203	100.0	.7	2.7	5.2	16.1	48.6	12.3	14.4	12.5
1985	26,485	100.0	.6	2.0	3.7	14.3	49.2	13.2	16.5	12.6
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
Both sexes										
1950 census	4,781	100.0	30.6	28.4	12.2	13.7	8.9	3.3	2.3	7.0
1964-65-66	6,531	100.0	13.5	17.8	12.3	22.9	20.7	6.0	7.0	9.9
1967-68-69	6,794	100.0	11.5	16.1	10.9	22.5	24.8	7.0	7.2	10.5
Projected: 1975	7,679	100.0	7.2	11.5	8.8	24.2	31.2	8.1	9.0	11.8
1980	8,696	100.0	5.4	8.7	6.7	23.2	36.3	9.3	10.5	12.2
1985	9,916	100.0	3.4	5.8	5.1	22.0	40.5	10.5	12.3	12.3
Males										
1950 census	3,135	100.0	35.1	28.0	11.7	12.4	7.8	2.8	2.2	6.6
1964-65-66	3,879	100.0	17.2	18.0	12.5	22.0	17.9	5.6	6.7	9.3
1967-68-69	3,884	100.0	14.4	16.8	11.0	21.4	22.7	6.9	6.7	10.1
Projected: 1975	4,573	100.0	9.3	11.7	8.6	23.5	29.8	8.0	9.0	11.6
1980	5,237	100.0	6.8	8.9	6.5	22.4	35.9	9.1	10.4	12.2
1985	6,039	100.0	4.4	5.9	4.9	21.4	40.3	10.3	12.8	12.3
Females										
1950 census	1,646	100.0	22.2	29.1	13.2	16.2	10.9	4.2	4.1	7.9
1964-65-66	2,702	100.0	8.1	17.4	12.0	24.1	24.6	6.4	7.3	10.5
1967-68-69	2,910	100.0	7.7	15.2	10.9	23.8	27.5	7.1	7.8	11.1
Projected: 1975	3,106	100.0	4.1	11.3	9.0	25.2	33.2	8.2	9.0	12.0
1980	3,459	100.0	3.3	8.4	6.9	24.3	37.0	9.5	10.6	12.2
1985	3,877	100.0	1.8	5.5	5.4	22.9	40.8	10.7	12.9	12.4

[1] Includes persons reporting no formal education.
[2] Totals exclude persons whose educational attainment was not reported. Data by race for March 1957 and March 1959 are not available from the Current Population Survey.

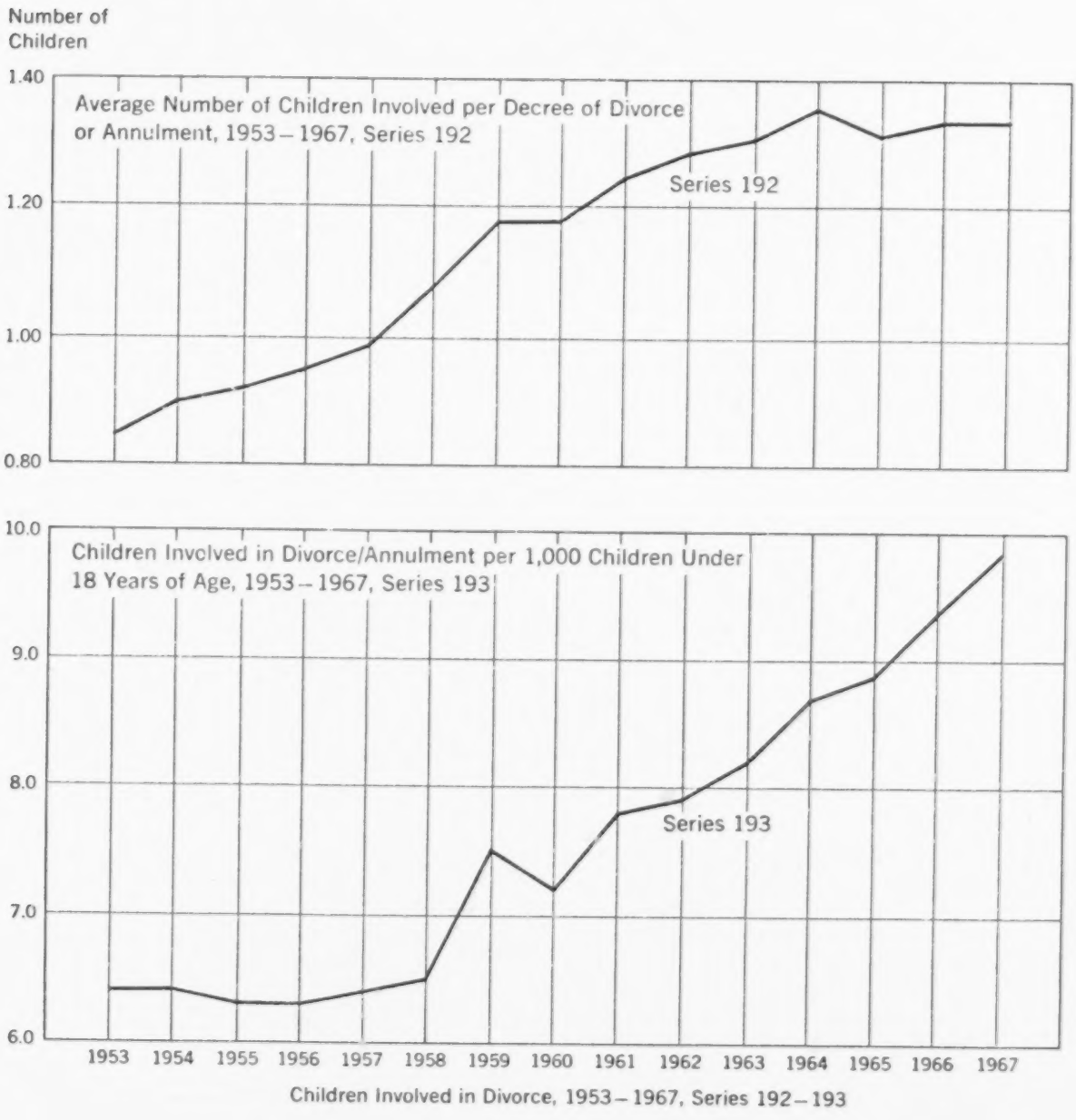
NOTE: Data for combined years are Current Population Survey averages.

*[Johnston, 1970, pp.44-45]



Divorces and Annulments per 1,000 Married Women 15 Years of Age and Over, 1920–1967, Series 194

*[Ferris, 1970, p.75]


Number of Children
1.40
1.20
1.00
0.80
Average Number of Children Involved per Decree of Divorce or Annulment, 1953–1967, Series 192
Series 192
10.0
9.0
8.0
7.0
6.0
Children Involved in Divorce/Annulment per 1,000 Children Under 18 Years of Age, 1953–1967, Series 193
Series 193
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967

Children Involved in Divorce, 1953–1967, Series 192–193

*[Ferris, 1970, p. 73]

Population, total labor force, and labor force participation rates, by age and sex, actual 1960 and 1968, and projected 1975, 1980, and 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1968	1975	1980	1985	1960[1]	1968	1975	1980	1985	1960	1968	1975	1980	1985
BOTH SEXES															
16 years and over	121,817	137,659	154,318	166,554	176,282	72,104	82,272	92,792	100,727	107,156	59.2	59.8	60.1	60.5	60.8
MEN															
16 years and over	59,420	66,538	74,429	80,332	85,028	48,933	53,030	58,876	63,612	67,718	82.4	79.7	79.1	79.2	79.6
16 to 19 years	5,398	7,299	8,425	8,626	7,749	3,162	4,196	4,782	4,895	4,373	58.6	57.5	56.8	56.7	56.4
16 and 17 years	2,880	3,715	4,250	4,243	3,928	1,322	1,713	1,993	2,015	1,882	45.9	46.1	46.9	47.5	47.9
18 and 19 years	2,518	3,584	4,175	4,383	3,821	1,840	2,482	2,789	2,880	2,491	73.1	69.3	66.8	65.7	65.2
20 to 24 years	5,553	7,976	9,741	10,596	10,674	4,939	6,788	8,124	8,795	8,806	88.9	85.1	83.4	83.0	82.5
25 to 34 years	11,347	11,915	15,729	18,557	20,418	10,940	11,376	15,100	17,815	19,601	96.4	95.5	96.0	96.0	96.0
35 to 44 years	11,878	11,588	11,082	12,576	15,630	11,454	11,122	10,650	12,086	15,020	96.4	96.0	96.1	96.1	96.1
45 to 54 years	10,148	11,073	11,347	10,726	10,554	9,568	10,364	10,666	10,082	9,921	94.3	93.6	94.0	94.0	94.0
55 to 64 years	7,564	8,492	9,267	9,745	9,828	6,445	7,030	7,512	7,849	7,852	85.2	82.8	81.1	80.5	79.9
55 to 59 years	4,144	4,655	4,974	5,278	5,081	3,727	4,120	4,352	4,597	4,410	89.9	88.5	87.5	87.1	86.8
60 to 64 years	3,420	3,837	4,293	4,467	4,747	2,718	2,910	3,160	3,252	3,442	79.5	75.8	73.6	72.8	72.5
65 years and over	7,530	8,194	8,835	9,507	10,174	2,425	2,154	2,042	2,090	2,145	32.2	26.3	23.1	22.0	21.1
65 to 69 years	2,941	3,019	3,341	3,635	3,794	1,348	1,272	1,256	1,309	1,335	45.8	42.1	37.6	36.0	35.2
70 and over	4,590	5,175	5,494	5,872	6,380	1,077	883	786	781	810	23.5	17.1	14.3	13.3	12.7
WOMEN															
16 years and over	62,397	71,122	79,889	86,221	91,254	23,171	29,242	33,916	37,115	39,438	37.1	41.1	42.5	43.0	43.2
16 to 19 years	5,275	7,062	8,189	8,314	7,464	2,061	2,948	3,375	3,449	3,066	39.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.0
16 and 17 years	2,803	3,592	4,128	4,082	3,778	801	1,130	1,280	1,274	1,190	28.6	31.5	31.0	31.2	31.5
18 and 19 years	2,472	3,470	4,061	4,232	3,686	1,260	1,818	2,095	2,175	1,876	51.0	52.4	51.6	51.4	50.9
20 to 24 years	5,547	7,812	9,558	10,401	10,394	2,558	4,251	5,438	5,991	5,997	46.1	54.4	56.9	57.6	57.7
25 to 34 years	11,605	12,050	15,695	18,440	20,282	4,159	5,104	6,969	8,427	9,431	35.8	42.4	44.4	45.7	46.5
35 to 44 years	12,348	12,061	11,376	12,801	15,754	5,325	5,869	5,802	6,708	8,397	43.1	48.7	51.0	52.4	53.3
45 to 54 years	10,438	11,814	12,185	11,422	11,151	5,150	6,132	6,568	6,259	6,155	49.3	51.9	53.9	54.8	55.2
55 to 64 years	8,070	9,389	10,564	11,287	11,408	2,964	3,938	4,677	5,103	5,134	36.7	41.9	44.3	45.2	45.0
55 to 59 years	4,321	5,063	5,578	5,984	5,713	1,803	2,398	2,822	3,088	2,959	41.7	47.4	50.6	51.6	51.8
60 to 64 years	3,749	4,326	4,986	5,303	5,695	1,161	1,540	1,855	2,015	2,175	31.0	35.6	37.2	38.0	38.2
65 years and over	9,115	10,936	12,323	13,557	14,803	954	999	1,087	1,178	1,258	10.5	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.5
65 to 69 years	3,347	3,617	4,129	4,588	4,887	579	603	677	739	782	17.3	16.7	16.4	16.1	16.0
70 and over	5,768	7,319	8,194	8,969	9,916	375	396	410	439	476	6.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8

[1] Based on revised population estimates and therefore differ from published figures for 1960.

Source: Population data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-25; for 1960, No. 241; for 1968, No. 416; for 1975–85, No. 381. All other data from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*[Travis, 1970, p.4]

APPENDIX C

The first table in this appendix (pp.1-2) appeared in an earlier, "occasional" paper from the Day Care Policy Studies Group, The Effect of Present and Proposed Tax Deductions for Child Care. It is a tabulation of responses to question 4C of a poll conducted in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area, published by the Minneapolis Tribune on 3 November 1970.

The second table (pp.3-4) is a tabulation of responses to question 13 in a statewide (Minnesota) poll published by the Minneapolis Tribune on 1 August 1971.

TRADITIONALLY, WOMEN STAYED HOME TO CARE FOR THE FAMILY AND MEN EARNED THE MONEY FOR FOOD AND SHELTER. DO YOU THINK MEN AND WOMEN TODAY CAN SHARE THESE DUTIES SUCCESSFULLY, OR SHOULD MEN WORK AND WOMEN STAY HOME?

QUEST. ABRIDGED...METRO POLL 030

	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-
		SHARE	MEN WORK WOMEN HOME	NO OPIN.						OTHER		
ALL ADULTS	600	294	281	13						12		
	100.0	49.0	46.8	2.2						2.0		
MEN	284	126	145	8						5		
	100.0	44.4	51.1	2.8						1.8		
WOMEN	316	168	136	5						7		
	100.0	53.2	43.0	1.6						2.2		
21-29 YEARS	130	80	45	4						1		
	100.0	61.5	34.6	3.1						.8		
30-39 YEARS	139	75	57	4						3		
	100.0	54.0	41.0	2.9						2.2		
40-49 YEARS	119	58	58	1						2		
	100.0	48.7	48.7	.8						1.7		
50-59 YEARS	86	40	43	2						1		
	100.0	46.5	50.0	2.3						1.2		
60 YEARS AND OVER	125	41	77	2						5		
	100.0	32.8	61.6	1.6						4.0		
MINNEAPOLIS	192	103	75	6						8		
	100.0	53.6	39.1	3.1						4.2		
ST. PAUL	114	51	61	2								
	100.0	44.7	53.5	1.8								
HENNEPIN COUNTY	152	76	70	2						4		
	100.0	50.0	46.1	1.3						2.6		
REST OF FIVE COUNTY AREA	142	64	75	3								
	100.0	45.1	52.8	2.1								
$4999 OR LESS	82	30	50							2		
	100.0	36.6	61.0							2.4		
$5000-$7999	79	37	39	1						2		
	100.0	46.8	49.4	1.3						2.5		
$8000-$9999	93	54	35	2						2		
	100.0	58.1	37.6	2.2						2.2		
$10000-$14999	170	90	75	5								
	100.0	52.9	44.1	2.9								

	132	67	58	4	3
$15000 OR MORE	100.0	50.8	43.9	3.0	2.3
	66	18	45	1	2
GRADE SCHOOL	100.0	27.3	68.2	1.5	3.0
	320	156	157	4	3
HIGH SCHOOL	100.0	48.8	49.1	1.3	.9
	214	120	79	8	7
COLLEGE	100.0	56.1	36.9	3.7	3.3
	286	143	134	3	6
DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABORITES	100.0	50.0	46.9	1.0	2.1
	128	56	65	2	5
REPUBLICAN	100.0	43.8	50.8	1.6	3.9
	156	79	70	7	
INDEPENDENT	100.0	50.6	44.9	4.5	
	23	12	9	1	1
OTHER ANSWERS	100.0	52.2	39.1	4.3	4.3
	7	4	3		
OMIT	100.0	57.1	42.9		
	510	237	251	11	11
OWN	100.0	46.5	49.2	2.2	2.2
	89	56	30	2	1
RENT	100.0	62.9	33.7	2.2	1.1
	1	1			
OTHER ANSWERS	100.0	100.0			
	133	68	61	2	2
BELONG TO UNION--RESPONDENT	100.0	51.1	45.9	1.5	1.5
	143	73	67	2	1
USED TO BELONG	100.0	51.0	46.9	1.4	.7
	322	152	152	9	9
NEVER BELONGED	100.0	47.2	47.2	2.8	2.8
	2	1	1		
OMIT	100.0	50.0	50.0		
	208	95	105	5	3
CATHOLICS	100.0	45.7	50.5	2.4	1.4
	338	164	160	6	8
PROTESTANTS	100.0	48.5	47.3	1.8	2.4
	51	33	15	2	1
	100.0	64.7	29.4	3.9	2.0
	3	2	1		
OMIT	100.0	66.7	33.3		

WOMEN WITH CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE ARE ENTERING THE WORK FORCE IN INCREASING NUMBERS, NOT NECESSARILY BECAUSE THEY NEED THE MONEY BUT BECAUSE THEY ENJOY WORKING. ASSUMING THE CHILDREN ARE WELL TAKEN CARE OF IN THEIR ABSENCE, DO YOU SEE ANY REASON WHY THESE WOMEN SHOULDN'T WORK?

MINNESOTA POLL 309 7-20-71

	TOTAL	1 YES, ARE REASONS	2 NO ARE NONE	3 NO OPIN.	4	5	6	7	8	9 OTHER	0 -
TOTAL	600	318	275	5						2	
	100.0	53.0	45.8	.8						.3	
MEN	292	160	126	5						1	
	100.0	54.8	43.2	1.7						.3	
WOMEN	308	158	149							1	
	100.0	51.3	48.4							.3	
18-20 YEARS	34	10	24								
	100.0	29.4	70.6								
18-29 YEARS	153	62	91								
	100.0	40.5	59.5								
21-29 YEARS	119	52	67								
	100.0	43.7	56.3								
30-39 YEARS	111	66	44							1	
	100.0	59.5	39.6							.9	
40-49 YEARS	90	47	43								
	100.0	52.2	47.8								
50-59 YEARS	92	45	42	1							
	100.0	53.3	45.7	1.1							
60 YEARS AND OVER	154	94	55	4						1	
	100.0	61.0	35.7	2.6						.6	
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA	139	84	55								
	100.0	60.4	39.6								
TWIN CITIES AREA	288	148	137	2						1	
	100.0	51.4	47.6	.7						.3	
NORTHERN MINNESOTA	173	86	83	3						1	
	100.0	49.7	48.0	1.7						.6	
MPLS.-ST. PAUL AND DULUTH	166	83	81	1						1	
	100.0	50.0	48.8	.6						.6	
SMALLER CITIES	259	144	113	2							
	100.0	55.6	43.6	.8							
RURAL NON-FARM	99	45	53	1							
	100.0	45.5	53.5	1.0							
RURAL FARM	76	46	28	1						1	
	100.0	60.5	36.8	1.3						1.3	

	119	71	47	1	
NO SCHOOL AND GRADE SCHOOL	100.0	59.7	39.5	.8	
	297	161	132	4	
ANY HIGH SCHOOL	100.0	54.2	44.4	1.3	
	184	86	96		2
ANY COLLEGE	100.0	46.7	52.2		1.1
	233	128	104	1	
DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABORITES	100.0	54.9	44.6	.4	
	142	73	68	1	
REPUBLICANS	100.0	51.4	47.9	.7	
	206	108	93	3	2
INDEPENDENTS	100.0	52.4	45.1	1.5	1.0
	76	37	39		
UNION MEMBERS	100.0	48.7	51.3		
	116	53	60	2	1
FORMER MEMBERS	100.0	45.7	51.7	1.7	.9
	407	228	175	3	1
NEVER BELONGED	100.0	56.0	43.0	.7	.2
	117	92	82	3	
CATHOLICS	100.0	52.0	46.3	1.7	
	404	215	185	2	2
PROTESTANTS	100.0	53.2	45.8	.5	.5
	59	34	24	1	
UNDER $3000	100.0	57.6	40.7	1.7	
	63	38	24	1	
$3000-$4999	100.0	60.3	38.1	1.6	
	89	49	39	1	
$5000-$7999	100.0	55.1	43.8	1.1	
	98	49	47	1	1
$8000-$9999	100.0	50.0	48.0	1.0	1.0
	130	73	57		
$10000-$14999	100.0	56.2	43.8		
	137	67	69	1	
$15000 OR MORE	100.0	48.9	50.4	.7	

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